

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1890

NUMBER 7

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.  
ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM.  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
E. NICOLINI,  
Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Realista da Veiga. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. during the cold season.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain

N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunziker.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateador. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11.30 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays. Preaching and hymn practice on Fridays at 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.

J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 37.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 11.30 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Sundays prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.

SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Couteiro, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.

RIO SPANISH MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericordia. Divine service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Scholarships and easy on Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 77, Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 21, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio 30.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Through Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.

Limitado Expresses: Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.

Mixed Trains: Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. Minas train leaves Rio at 5.30 a.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 7.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.

Night services: Minas train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 12.15 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. Minas train leaves Rio at 10 p.m., arrives at Barro do Pirity 12.15 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12.25 p.m., arrives at S. Paulo at 6.45 p.m., and 6.15 p.m. Train leaves S. Paulo at 6.45 p.m., arrives at Cachoeira at 12.25 p.m., and 6.15 p.m.

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nov. Fribois trains leave Nictheroy at 7.10 a.m., and 12.15 p.m., arriving at 12.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. For Nov. Fribois trains leave Nictheroy at 7.10 a.m., and 12.15 p.m., arriving at 12.45 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.

CONCOPIADO R.R.—Train leaves the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.30, 8.30 a.m., and 12 m., 1 and 5.30 p.m., returning from Pinacitos at 7.30, 10.30 a.m., 4.45 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6.30, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 2, 3, 3.30, 5 and 6.30 p.m., returning at 8.30, 10.30, 11.35 a.m., 1.05, 2, 3.30, 4.05, 5.35 and 6 p.m.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station of the Estrada Central railway at 6.40 a.m., week-days, m.m., 5 p.m., Sundays arriving at Petropolis at 9.15 and 7.30. Passengers change in the S. Francisco Xavier station of the Central railway to the Northern line. STRAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Piraiba at 10 a.m., on week-days and 7.30 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9.15 and 6.05. Downward, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on week-days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Literaries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Olivares, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Onidior.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, D. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by graduation, etc., etc. Office: No. 94, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 12 to 2 p.m. residence 9 Rua de Humana.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchement formerly of St. Louis, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 7 to 4 p.m.

## Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.  
160, RUA DO CATTETE.  
ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,  
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.  
E. de F. D. P. II.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the station and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for the treatment of rheumatism, chronic, acute, and neuralgic fevers, etc. Board and baths 48 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7800. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA  
WHYTE'S HOTEL.

This old and well known establishment—originally known as "BERNARD'S"—stands on a magnificent mountain scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

JOHN WHYTE.

Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges. Swimming baths and douches free to visit us.  
Telephone No. 2001.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.  
58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
P. O. Box 295.  
Rio de Janeiro.

Imports and manufacturer's agent  
Correspondence solicited.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.  
LIMITED.  
Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni  
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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.  
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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking office bags.

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
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United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports, and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government.  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government.  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company,  
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurance effected at moderate rates.  
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depots of Córrego Island.

Trig. Bunk always ready for service.  
Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

CHARLES HUE JUN<sup>R</sup> & CO.  
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants  
Rua Fresco No 5  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice

W. R. CASSELS & Co.  
1, Rua Primeiro de Março,  
RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and  
CASSELS, KING & Co.  
36 & 38, Calle Maipo,  
BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.  
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
Importers of  
Operto, Dario and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, at all cases, and under the private marks of the house.

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F. KERN MARIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac.

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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRASHLEY & Co.,  
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Subscriptions received for all the chief English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, at the Tauchnitz Editions, (the Franklin Square Library and the Lavell Library) constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.  
Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps  
Dealers in Alkhuson's, Puzos & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pen's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

HAUPT & Co.  
50, Rua da Alfandega  
CAXA 766.  
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Representatives in Brazil of  
FRIED. KRUPP,  
Essen, Rhineland.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1885.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
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Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

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Special Papers manufactured exclusively for  
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
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RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.  
Show Cards, Labels, Circulars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.  
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.  
THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.  
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.  
JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.  
J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

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WORKS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)  
BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates, like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Heavy Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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HAUPT & Co.  
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50 & 53 Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.  
General and Commission Merchants,  
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22 Beco de Bragança.

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Mocangue Graving Dock & Bonded  
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of foreign and home trade with the interior.

## Insurance.

## The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

## EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,281,579
Surplus.....	" 4,311,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,502
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,900,036
New Business done during 1888.....	" 32,056,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues **INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.**

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

**RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.**

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

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## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870

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## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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31, Rua Conselheiro Sarinva.

Telephone No. 193.

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Issues against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

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Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## Banks.

## ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON  
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:  
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 150,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,  
and transacts every description of Banking business.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON  
BRANCHES:

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,  
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000  
Capital paid up..... 625,000  
Reserve fund..... 350,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,  
LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,  
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,  
HAMBURG,

## BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). . Rs. 90,000,000\$000  
With right of emission.

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LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

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Company Limited..... London  
Banque de Paris & des Pays-  
Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg  
Benen  
Frankfurt a/ Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp  
Rome  
Genoa  
Naples

Banca Generale, and agencies  
cities  
Athens  
and other Italian  
cities

Banco Hipotecario de Es-  
pana, and agencies..... Madrid  
Barcelona  
Cádiz  
Malaga  
Tarragona  
Valencia

and other cities in  
Spain and the Ca-  
nary Islands

Lisbon  
Oporto  
and other Portuguese  
cities

Banco de Portugal, and  
agencies..... Buenos Ayres  
Montevideo  
Rosario

London & River Plate Bank  
Limited..... New York

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.,

This Bank draws and makes the collection of bills on  
all Brazilian Ports. Buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of  
credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances  
made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with  
the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other de-  
scription of banking business.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1857 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg."

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto) (and comec.)  
Gesellschaft Berlin, 100,000,000 Marks.  
Norddeutsche Bank in 100,000,000 Marks.  
Hamburg, 100,000,000 Marks.

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais) (and branches)

Spain..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp)

Belgium..... (R. Albert de Vervé & Co., Antwerp)

Italy..... (Banca Generale, Lombardes and comec.)

Portugal..... (Monteoffre & Co., Naples)

United States..... (House, Liden & Ayres, and comec.)

Uruguay..... (Kuhler, Prichard & Co., New York)

Argentina..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York)

and any other countries

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 2 to 4 months

5% p. a. for 5 to 12 "

6% p. a. for 12 to 18 "

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krüh,  
Directors

## THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
mercial, and all other information necessary to a correct  
judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$00 per annum for Brazil

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Ovidio.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & CO.,

37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1890.

THE resignation of a second member of  
the provisional government—that of  
the minister of interior, Aristides da Silveira  
Lobo—on the 10th instant, has done much  
to impress upon the public mind that the  
path of the revolutionary administrator is  
no smoother than that of his predecessor,  
and that changes may be expected with just  
the same frequency now as then. There  
was an impression at the outset that the  
revolutionary leaders were so fully in accord,  
and so centered upon the one purpose—that  
of speedily organizing a republican form of  
government—that no dissensions, nor chan-  
ges, would be likely to occur. Almost  
from the very outset, however, there have  
been rumors of disagreements, until at last  
it became known that certain divergences  
had led to a controversy so serious that  
changes must follow. The government  
organs, however, all stoutly denied the  
existence of any difficulty and insisted that  
the ministers were heartily in accord even  
up to the morning of Sr. Denetrio Ri-  
beiro's resignation on the 31st ult. Barely  
ten days pass when we are again startled  
by news of another crisis, followed by an  
announcement of the resignation of Sr.  
Aristides da Silveira Lobo on the 10th.

The cause of this was purely administrative  
in character, the minister having exercised  
his privilege of removal and appointment  
more liberally than Marshal Deodoro con-  
sidered proper. Having retired a number  
of old employes of the sanitary department,  
they carried their complaints to the chief of  
state, who at once requested the minister to  
reconsider his action. Not feeling inclined  
to accede, Sr. Aristides Lobo handed in his  
resignation, which was at once accepted,  
and Sr. José Cesar de Faria Alvim,  
governor of Minas Geraes, was invited by  
telegraph to fill the vacancy. In our  
opinion, as was the case in the preceding  
ministerial difficulty, the change is in every  
particular a good one. The record of the  
retiring minister, both before and since  
assuming office, has not been exactly that  
which one could wish to see in a minister  
entrusted with the grave responsibilities  
which must rest upon the shoulders of a  
minister of the interior. The criticisms  
which we have heard expressed upon the  
appointments made in this department have  
not impressed us with much confidence in  
the impartiality and good judgment of the  
minister, and however prejudicial these  
early cabinet changes may prove to be, we  
are not sorry that this one has been made.  
As for the new minister, his wide experience  
in public life, his serious character, and his  
freedom from many of the embarrasments  
which appear to have hampered his pre-  
decessor, all lead to high expectations of his  
administration. His recent conversion to  
republican ideas and his long political con-  
tests with rival politicians in Minas, do not  
lead us to expect any very liberal ideas from  
him, but we believe that he will be just and  
straightforward—and that is a positive good at  
this critical juncture. His prompt action  
in cutting down the estimates of his pre-  
decessor is a good beginning.

The news from Rio Grande during the  
past week have been anything but satis-  
factory. For some time past occasional  
rumors have reached our ears that every-  
thing was not going on smoothly and  
satisfactorily in that part of the country.  
The control of the news and sources of  
information has been so perfect, however,  
that we were unable to learn anything  
definite of the real situation. On the 10th  
it was known that Visconde de Pelotas had  
resigned and that the governorship had been  
offered to Sr. Julio de Castilhos, previously  
secretary to the governor. On the 11th,  
however, it was announced that Sr. Castilhos  
would not accept and on the 13th we were  
informed of the nomination of Gen. Julio  
A. Faleiro da Frota. On the 14th we learn-  
ed from Rio Grande exchanges that the  
difficulty had arisen from a certain petty ap-  
pointment in the Porto Alegre custom-house  
which led the *Federato*, the organ of Sr.  
Castilhos, to declare itself in opposition. It  
was only a tempest in a teapot, but it was  
sufficient to overthrow a governor, occasion  
conferences among the military officers as to  
the course they should pursue, and arouse  
more or less anxiety everywhere over the  
possibilities. In view of the sensitive state  
of the country and of the unorganized  
character of the government, it certainly  
seems inexcusably imprudent to continue  
these petty squabbles over appointments.  
There can be no urgency for the appoint-  
ment of any employé, whether in the  
custom-house, or in the board of health,  
and if one is made not entirely satisfactory  
to everybody—which is generally the case—  
we do not see why rational men should at  
once go into opposition to overthrow the  
government. It is not only childish, but it  
is decidedly dangerous to go on in this  
road. A very slight conflict will be quite  
enough to embroil a whole state, and that  
in itself will be sufficient to delay the orga-  
nization of the government and to seriously  
injure the credit of the country.

## BRAZILIAN NEUTRALITY.

*Tenham paciencia, colleagues!* Just give us time to catch our breath and see just where we are! We are not the happy possessors of a seven-league pair of boots, consequently we can not travel from Brazil to Canada, Africa, and Van Diemen's Land in an instant. And we may add that we do not care to try, seeing that it is only a will-o'-the-wisp that is to be pursued.

As the French sometimes say when they get tired of an aimless rhetorical career, *revenons à nos moutons*. In our last issue we ventured upon a protest against the course pursued by a few of our colleagues in their violent abuse of a friendly nation whose merchants and capitalists have enormous interests at stake in this country, and against the clearly hostile practices of organizing companies of volunteers and raising money to carry on war against that nation.

The first response came from the *Correio do Povo*, whose editor considers it necessary to advise his readers—falsely, be it known—that we do not "lose an opportunity to reveal his (our) ill will against the republic, and, not infrequently, against Brazilians." He then rambles off into a discussion of the abolition of the slave trade, which is a subject quite apart from our criticism. Of course, the *Correio* must know that after so false and uncalled-for an accusation, designed merely to prejudice public opinion against us in advance, there can be no further discussion.

The second response comes from our colleague of the *Cidade do Rio*, who has been more violent than the Portuguese themselves in his attacks on England. It was a pleasant surprise to find St. Patrocínio so amiably disposed for a chat, and so generous even as to bring along his talented artist to fill in the periods with his luminous sketches. A courtesy so delicate, even if not altogether flattering, deserves our profound acknowledgments.

As for the argument—what shall we say? Our obliging colleague tells us of the composition of his blood, of the questionable motives of England in suppressing the slave traffic, the hostility to the negro race in the United States, the trial and execution of the "mnlato Rienzi" (?) in Canada two years ago (perhaps Sr. Patrocínio refers to the French half-breed Riel, who did not have a drop of African blood in his veins), of a proposal from President Cleveland to expel the negroes from the United States (which is false!), of the comparative parts played by England and Portugal in the suppression of the slave traffic, and of the selfishness in general of the English race—but not one word as to the subject of our criticism on the mixing of men and money here in Brazil to wage war on a friendly power in a quarrel which does not concern Brazilians one particle.

Now, colleague, we can not possibly cover so much ground all at one time! Let us first dispose of the principal subject—the hostility shown against England here in Brazil? And to restrict the argument to the topic under discussion, let us put it in the shape of questions, to which we would invite replies from the *Diário Mercantil* also:

1st.—Is there any controversy, in case for controversy, between Brazil and England?

We hold there is not.

2nd.—If not, is not Brazil obliged to maintain strict neutrality in this conflict between England and Portugal—Brazil having no offensive and defensive treaty with the latter and no interest in the territory in dispute?

We hold that she is.

3rd.—Is not the entangling of men and raising of money to wage war against England an act of hostility, a breach of neutrality?

We hold that it is.

4th.—Is not Brazil accountable to England for such acts of hostility, even when committed by private parties, Brazilian or Portuguese?

We hold that she is. A government may not permit acts of hostility within its borders against a friendly power without incurring liability for the results. The "*Alabama*" case" decided at Geneva in 1871 determines that point.

5th.—Is it right, or politic, that a Brazilian, or a Brazilian paper, should aid and encourage such hostile acts at the risk of compromising his government?

We hold that it is not.

6th.—Is it right, or politic, that a Portuguese, or a Portuguese paper, should make use of Brazilian territory, under the shelter of the Brazilian flag, to engage in fitting out hostile expeditions against a power friendly to Brazil, thus compromising the latter in a quarrel in which she has no material interest?

We hold that it is not.

7th.—If these acts are hostile and if Brazil is responsible for them, are we not fully justified in protesting against them?

We hold that we are.

And that, too, without deserving the unworthy accusation of the *Correio do Povo*, or the charges of partiality, ill will and verbiage which the *Diário Mercantil* feels constrained to place before its readers.

As we have before stated, we are not admirers of England's foreign policy; and we admire even less the colonial policy of Portugal. The history of Brazil down to the present moment is a living monument of condemnation upon that policy. When our colleagues feel inclined to wax eloquent over the greed and selfishness of England, let them recall the role which repressed and robbed this fair land for nearly three centuries and is directly responsible for the fact that Brazil is now two centuries behind that stage of civilization and development which she ought to occupy. Eulogizing Tiradentes in one breath, and Portuguese colonial rule in the next, will hardly stand criticism.

However, all this is foreign to the subject in hand. The republican agitation in Portugal, which appears to be responsible for much of this furor against England, may work out its own salvation in its own way. In the interests of peace and progress here in Brazil, both commercial and political we must be permitted to record our protest against the hostile attitude of our colleagues and against the absurd crusade which they are inciting against a class of merchants residing in this a friendly country. If our colleagues must have revenge and blood, then let them go to the seat of war and have it out with the enemy, and not involve this country in the controversy.

## TACIT NATURALIZATION.

Were it not that many of the consequences are overlooked by foreigners residing here, who are disinclined to trouble themselves about the decree of tacit naturalization for all residents on the 15th of November last, and were it not that many Englishmen are mistaken in the supposition that they can not lose their nationality, no matter what the provisional government may decree, we should certainly let the question rest without further comment. We have frankly stated our belief that, notwithstanding the bad policy and injustice connected with this decree, it is much better for a foreigner who does not wish to accept its provisions, to promptly make use of the alternative given, that of signing the register provided for that purpose.

Although we are still convinced that Brazil can not take away any man's citizenship without his consent, which opinion

can be sustained by authoritative decisions by members of the United States government, still there are possibilities of complications which no man has a right to ignore. If he refuses to comply with the alternative of registration, the Brazilian government will certainly consider him a Brazilian citizen, and as subject to all the duties and obligations of that citizenship. And in case of any act against his person or property, for which he may appeal to his native country for protection, the Brazilian government will assuredly deny all right of interference on the ground that he is a Brazilian citizen, and that he tacitly and voluntarily accepted that citizenship. Even were his own country disposed to contest this assumption, he would be unable to obtain redress for so long a time that he would practically derive very little advantage from it. In view of this possibility, and of the many questions of inheritance, personal rights, proofs of nationality, etc., etc., which troubles or incidents almost are continually encountering, it is certainly best that some decisive step should be taken to comply with the law. If it is decided to accept Brazilian citizenship, then there is nothing more to be said; if, however, there is no such intention, then to avoid future complications the registers at the municipal offices should be signed.

As to the question of British citizenship, we have been favored with the following legal opinion from London which expressly declares that a British subject will forfeit his citizenship if he does not comply with the provisions of this decree. We know that there are many who believe that they cannot lose this citizenship, no matter what happens; this opinion, and the quotation from the statutes which it contains, will therefore be of timely service to them. The opinion is as follows:

"Down to the year 1871 England denied the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves. An Englishman carried his national character with him wherever he went, and was always liable to be treated as a subject on his return.

"This state of things was changed by 'The Naturalization Act, 1871,' 33 Victoria, c. 14. By section 6 of that Act it is enacted that:

*Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after the passing of this Act, when in any foreign state and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such state, shall from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign state be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject and be regarded as an alien.*

"The effect of neglecting to make the declaration required by Art. 1 of the Decree of the 15th December will certainly be that the person so neglecting will voluntarily become a naturalized subject of Brazil and thus, in the eye of English law, an alien with none of the rights of a British subject.

"Such a statutory alien may be subsequently re-admitted to British nationality, but only upon the same terms as a natural alien can obtain a certificate of naturalization. The granting of a certificate of re-admission is discretionary, but it will usually be granted by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State upon evidence that certain conditions have been fulfilled. The principal conditions are that the applicant has within a limited time before making the application (such time to be fixed by the Secretary of State, residing in the United Kingdom, for a term of not less than five years, and, in the case of re-admission, either to reside in the United Kingdom, or in some (colony) under the Crown (see sections 7 and 8 of the Act).

The total number of immigrants arriving in the United States last year was 477,237, against 498,591 in 1888. Much of the decrease is due to more rigid inspection regulations.

The New York *World* has been making special inquiries as to the increase of wealth in the United States, which is found to be \$18,612,000,000 since 1880. The total wealth of the country, exclusive of public property, is given at \$61,449,000,000.

## THE NEW BANKS.

The following translation of an extract from an article published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 13th of January itself.

In the third place, because..... We hesitate to classify this last point of divergence. It is not possible for us to entertain the idea of bad faith; but it is, nevertheless, difficult for us to believe that practical men could have committed so gross an error of calculation. At first sight it appears that giving 10 per cent. per annum is the same as to value as 2 1/2 per cent. per quarter, for the year has four quarters and 4 times 2 1/2 gives 10; but this is not so—2 1/2 per cent. per quarter represents the same 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. A very simple operation demonstrates this. Let us suppose that the bank with its 100,000,000 of capital makes a profit of 10,000,000. To judge by the decree, of these 10,000,000 the government should have a share of 10 per cent. for the redemption of the public debt, that is 1,000,000. Treating, however, of 2 1/2 per cent. per quarter the operation is different.

Should the bank make 10,000,000 in a year it must earn, more or less, 2,500,000 per quarter; if, as according to the decree, there should be estimated 10 per cent. on the profit of each quarter, the government would receive at the end of the year 4 times 250,000, that is the 1,000,000 of estimated profits; but calculating according to the statute, we have: 2 1/2 per cent. on 2,500,000, 62,500, which multiplied by the four quarters gives 250,000, or exactly 2 1/2 per cent. and not 10 per cent. on the earnings of 10,000,000.

Should we add to the above that the decree speaks of *gross* profits, and that the clause in the statutes of the bank refers to 2 1/2 per cent. after the *reimbursement of the net profits*, we will perceive that the profit to be given by the bank to the government, in exchange for the exceptional favors it receives from the latter, for the redemption of the domestic debt, will not reach 80,000 per annum. With this miserable sum, how far off the golden dream into which the number of finance allowed himself to be lulled, will remain!

We repeat: we cannot believe that there is had faith on the part of whoever organized the statutes with these modifications in relation to the decree, but of what contribution can we avail to explain, how on one side bankers accustomed to such operations, and on the other Treasury officials, in whom the statutes must have been submitted for the verifying of figures, could have committed so gross an error of calculation?

Be this as it may, we call the attention of the provisional government to this little operation of elementary arithmetic.

In our view the bank..... is a mistake."

## NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. John Jay Knox, formerly Comptroller of the Currency and now president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York has submitted to the Congress of the United States a project for modifying the national banking law. The following is an abstract of the project:

The amount of issue not to exceed seventy-five per cent. of the capital of each bank. Seventy per cent. of this issue is to be absolutely secured by the deposit of United States bonds at par, or one-half of this seventy per cent. by the deposit of gold or silver bullion at the market price upon the day of deposit.

The other thirty per cent. is not to be secured by a deposit by each bank, but is to be fully secured by a safety fund on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States. This safety fund will be opened by crediting to it \$1,500,000 of lost or unredeemed national bank notes and the same amount of lost or unredeemed United States notes. The safety fund to be increased each half-year by adding to it the semi-annual tax of one-half of one per cent. upon circulation.

If any national bank becomes insolvent after the passage of the law, and any of its circulating notes remain unpaid after the assets and the individual liabilities of the shareholders are exhausted, such circulating notes shall be redeemed, cancelled and destroyed and the amount of such notes shall be charged to the "National Bank Safety Fund."

Mr. Knox estimates that lost and unredeemed national bank notes amount to at least one per cent. in twenty years, but only one-half of the amount estimated to be lost is to be paid to the credit of this safety fund. As these lost notes belong neither to the government nor to the banks, but to the last holder of them, to whom they can not be returned, no more proper use can be made of the sum they represent than that of providing a fund for the redemption of notes of insolvent national banks, not otherwise provided for.

The tax on circulation, which now amounts to about \$1,400,000 annually, is abundant for the creation and maintenance of a sufficient fund for the absolute redemption of 30 per cent. of all the notes of all the national banks.

In 1887 it was shown that \$100 in notes had been issued during the previous 20 years against \$700 in assets. In 1889 the Comptroller's report shows that during the last 25 years the total circulation of insolvent banks amounted to but \$15,000,000; 30 per cent. of this would be but \$4,500,000 for twenty-five years. The amount of insolvent bank notes each year on the average was \$600,000, 30 per cent. of which would be \$180,000. The tax on circulation during the past year was \$1,410,331 or a little less than eight times the amount of safety fund required.

If the amount of circulation of the banks be increased, the safety fund will also be increased by the one per cent. tax on the excess; in \$200,000,000, the tax would be \$2,000,000, etc.

Mr. Knox admits that the profits on circulation would not be large, but it would be sufficient to

Whenever the market or cash value of the bullion and coin issued, the Comptroller of the Currency may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other bullion, or in gold or silver coin, to be deposited with the Treasury so long as the depreciation continues, or the amount of the circulation of the bank in question may be reduced by charging the excess to the safety fund as provided below.

induce the smaller banks whose profits depend on circulation to deposit silver bullion with the Treasurer of the United States and take out circulation. Mr. Knox estimates that at the end of the next twenty years, or at the date of the payment of the 4 per cent. bonds in 1907, a safety fund would have accumulated of at least \$25,000,000, so that from that time onward a sufficient amount of national bank circulation would remain permanently in existence, well secured by gold or silver bullion and sufficiently profitable to make the circulation large enough in connection with the present amount of United States notes to respond to the demands of the business of the country; it would also give the banks in the West as well as the East who have confidence in the future value of silver, an opportunity to invest in that metal, and he believes that such investments would be made for the next three years equal to at least \$20,000,000 annually, and thus relieve the Treasurer from excessive purchases.

#### ELECTORAL REGULATIONS.

Decree No. 200 A dated on February 8th approves the regulations of the electoral decree. The clauses that interest foreigners are:

##### Art. 1.—Brazilian citizens are:

I.—All those who are born in Brazil, even of a foreign father, unless the latter resides in the Republic in the service of his country.

II.—Those born in Brazil of a foreign father in the service of his country, if, upon attaining majority, or emancipated according to Brazilian law, they declare their wish to follow the Brazilian nationality.

III.—Children of a Brazilian father, and illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother, born abroad, who shall afterwards establish their domicile in the Republic.

Paragraph.—In the same manner, the children of a Brazilian father and the illegitimate children of a Brazilian mother born abroad, and parents have lost the rights of Brazilian citizenship, if after attaining majority or emancipated in accordance with the laws of the country of their birth, they shall establish a domicile in Brazil, shall declare acceptance of Brazilian nationality.

IV.—Children of a Brazilian in the service of the Republic in a foreign country, even should they not establish a domicile in the Republic.

V.—Natives of other countries who become naturalized Brazilians.

VI.—Natives of other countries, who were residents of Brazil on the 15th day of November, 1889, excepting those who made declaration to the contrary before the proper municipal authorities within the period of six months from the date of the publication of the decree of general naturalization (Decree of December 15th, 1889).

VII.—Natives of other countries, who, in the date of the said decree, shall reside for two years, excepting such as have excluded themselves from this right in virtue of the declaration of Art. 1 of the said decree.

Art. 4.—Electorals and with votes in elections are: I.—All native-born Brazilian citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights who can read and write (Decree No. 6 of November 19th, 1889).

II.—All Brazilian citizens declared as such by naturalization.

III.—All Brazilian citizens declared as such by the decree of general naturalization.

##### Art. 5.—There are excluded from voting:

I.—Minors under twenty-one years, with the exception of those married, military officers, bachelors with diplomas and doctors and clergymen in holy orders.

II.—*Fideli familiares*, not being considered as such those over twenty-one years, even if in the company of the father.

III.—Enlisted men of the army, navy and police corps, with the exception of those on the retired lists.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Taubaté, S. Paulo, there were registered during 1889, 840 births, 276 marriages and 779 deaths.

—The town of Ilhorahy, Rio de Janeiro, has changed the name of a square from Largo do General Osorio, to Largo do Marechal Deodoro.

—Ilha Grande is in great trouble over having nothing to eat. The population, however, have not been much worried over the need of earning a living.

—The municipal authorities of Campinas, S. Paulo, are reported to have warned the employees that if they abandon their places they will be dismissed.

—There were 1,531 immigrant arrivals in the state of São Paulo during the month of January, of which 1,075 came under the auspices of the Sociedade Promotora.

—The Pará municipality has positively forbidden that commercial establishments, shops and factories shall be opened on Sundays, or on the 15th and 16th November.

—The governor of Piahy declined the honor of a hall offered him by the inhabitants of Theresina and asked that the funds be applied to the support of inmates in jail there.

—On the 25th ult., the police delegate of S. José de Alencar Parahyba, Minas Geraes, arrested three men and two women charged with counterfeiting and issuing 100\$ notes. The plate used and 21 notes were captured, the latter said to be photographs of legal money, colored by hand.

—Now that the Santos merchants have resolved to protect themselves by carrying their own merchandise, perhaps the police force might be recruited from the ranks of the unemployed eaters.

—Maranhão has become much excited over the removal from there of the school of naval apprentices to Natal. The people of Maranhão consider this act of the government an attack on their *brisa*.

—In the state of Minas Geraes working men who are educating more than six children will be excused from paying licenses—but why draw the line at six and exclude those that are not yet ready for school?

—Gen. Julio A. Faleiro da Faria finally assumed the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, to the telegraphic satisfaction of everyone. There seems to have been some difficulty in obtaining a governor for Rio Grande.

—The Rio Granienses do Norte were overjoyed when Sr. Gordo arrived there to stop Sr. Pedro Velho's "laughter of the innocents," but if the telegrams are correct they were equally glad to get rid of him, for they went to see him off *en masse*.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has granted a dispensation to two Protestants, residents of Petropolis, who are fast cousins and wish to marry. We were entirely ignorant that any such permission was necessary, or that the governor has any authority in the matter.

—Visconde de Pelotas, according to a telegram published here on the 13th, has stated that he assumed the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul to preserve order, but he had not thought that disagreements with his companions in the government of the state would have so soon arisen.

—Alcides from the south-western section of the state of Minas Geraes continues unsatisfactory. Prices at cereals, land and pork had advanced enormously and the poorer people were threatened with misery. There is no mention made of finding work for them to do, nor any explanation of what has become of all the logs for which Minas was so celebrated.

—We regret to note that the rumors of the reappearance of fever in Campinas have been confirmed. A number of cases are reported and families are already beginning to abandon the city. As the rich property holders of that city are largely in blame for its bad sanitary condition, and are the first to abandon their poor neighbors to their fate, we would suggest a special tax on their property for sanitary relief and improvements.

—At Campanha, Minas Geraes, the people are paying the following prices for necessities of life: beans 12\$ to 14\$ per *alqueire* of 40 liters; rice 12\$, 14\$ and 16\$, according to quality; Indian corn 7\$ per *alqueire*; corn meal 7\$ to 8\$; manioc flour 3\$ to 4\$; salted pork and lard, of which there is now none in the market, had been sold at 20\$ per *arroba* (say 31 cents per pound). And all this simply because the people are too lazy and apathetic to work!

—The revenue of the state of Cozar for the current year is estimated at 193,593\$ and the expenses at 217,910\$200. The decree fixing these estimates closes with "Art. 8.—Employees on half pay who accept, or exercise a position with remuneration, general, state or municipal, will lose their pay during the time they exercise the said employment and will have no right to an increase of their retired pay." This would knock the easy positions now found for half-pay government employees in Rio on the head were it adopted, as it should be, by the general government.

—According to mail advices received here on the 13th all the trouble in Rio Grande do Sul, which was exercising the imaginations of every one here in Rio, was caused by the appointment of a customs-house clerk! A journal, *A Fedeção*, of Porto Alegre came out in opposition to Visconde de Pelotas, the governor, who thereupon resigned; the many officers were in council and determined to support the government and its representative, which was finally made particularly easy by the appointment of Gen. Faleiro. The extreme republicans wanted to depose Carlos von Koseritz, a German journalist, but the ex-governor would not permit it.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—The January receipts of the Carangula line amounted to 44,923\$980. Expenses not published.

—There was a strike among the laborers on the Barão de Ararama line on the 9th, which was promptly repressed by a detachment of 50 soldiers and the capture of 13 of the leaders.

—The minister of agriculture has finally decided against the Minas and Rio railway, which had protested against the concession, now held by the Sapucahy railway, of a line to Casimiro, Minas Geraes.

—A dissatisfied Leopoldina shareholder says the dividend of 60 *rs* declared on the fully paid shares for the latter half of 1889 looks "very pretty in English, but does not pan out well in Brazilian money."

—On the 12th a project was presented to the municipal authorities for a tram line from the Largo do Moura to the Praia Flamengo. The projected line would be in almost direct competition with the Jarum Botânico tramway so far as it goes.

—The Taubaté tram line is to be sold on March 9th at public auction. It is only one kilometer long, and possesses 2 passenger and nine goods trains, and 6 animals. The capital is 22,000\$.

—There was a serious interruption to traffic on the Nova Friburgo line, *terra* section, on the 12th, caused by land-slides. The 2 p.m. train did not arrive here until after midnight. A labourer was badly wounded by dynamite in blasting rock from the track.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Mail advices received here on the 12th state that the Emperor's health had been improved by his quiet residence at Cannes.

—An American exchange says that Noah was just like all sailors; as soon as he came ashore from his cruise, he went and got drunk!

—Sr. Cesarino Alvim, late governor of Minas Geraes, arrived here on the 11th and accepted the portfolio of the department of interior.

—It is said that the director-general of telegraphs will soon reduce the rates by 25 per cent, while the reduction for newspapers will be 50 per cent.

—On the 12th orders were telegraphed to the *Rancho* to return here, on account of the excessive quarantine imposed by the Buenos Ayres sanitary council.

—The police recently arrested a man who made a living by collecting parrots and canaries. It is charged that the birds belonged to people who did not care to sell them.

—As we are not to have much amusement in the streets during Carnival, the daily press has been endeavoring to provide it at home by some of the most extraordinary attempts at distractions.

—Contrary to custom Sr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo, the outgoing minister of the interior, did not receive his successor, Sr. Cesarino Alvim, when the latter arrived at the department to take charge on the 12th.

—On the 13th it was reported that 30 sailors here had been put on the sick list in two days, and it is supposed that influenza has struck the navy. A commission of surgeons was at once appointed to look into the matter.

—From the 13th inst. there has been a hat at the disposition of the *Gazeta de Notícias* at our office. We confess the "elementary antithetical," or high class banking operation, escaped us, and we mourn over the lost opportunity.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that on the morning (2 a. m.) of the 11th a number of regular soldiers, some armed with revolvers, attacked the 1st police station, but the timely arrival of the sub-delegate prevented a conflict.

—According to the *Diário da Manhã*, of Santos, Mr. E. Nienhui, H. B. M.'s vice-consul at this port, has been appointed to the consularship in that city. If true, we beg Mr. Nienhui to accept our warmest congratulations on his promotion.

—A gentleman who rejoices in the name of Dr. B. T. de M. Leite Velho (*old milk*) is just giving for the English nation with his hat off. He has a particular objection to missionaries, and thinks they are no better than other men.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* states that a colored woman was found speechless in the street at 8 p. m. on the 11th and was sent to the Misericórdia hospital at 11.20 a. m. on the following day. Such a delay is disgraceful to the authorities.

—On the arrival of the minister of finance at S. Paulo the crowd at the railway station was so great that he had to take refuge in an inside room. Even the elements welcomed him with a tremendous storm, that stopped all traffic in the streets.

—It is worthy of note that Capt. João Antonio Vieira, a Brazilian officer residing at Casa Branca, São Paulo, has formally offered his military services to the first battalion leaving São Paulo for Africa, after having obtained licence from the Brazilian government.

—The minister of agriculture has sent Sr. Manoel Maria de Carvalho the sum of £ 5,000 to meet the expenses of offices of information in Europe. As the number of informations is not finished, we are unable to estimate how many of these equal one pound sterling.

—Lt. Vinhas thinks that as the proletariat in France, Belgium, England, Germany and Russia is not lead by workingmen, there is no reason why a naval officer should not be his leader in Brazil. Youth and inexperience have nothing, apparently, to do with the matter.

—Sr. A. Zeferino Canilho proposes to establish a navigation company with a capital of 10,000,000\$ to be known as the "Lloyd Parahyba," and which will arrange with the "Lloyd Brasileiro" to make it worth for foreign navigation companies trading between Europe and Brazil.

—On the evening of the 11th an army sergeant had a misunderstanding in the Rua do Ouvidor with a civilian and was invited (26) to explain his troubles at a police station by two policemen. The invitation was declined until an army officer appeared on the scene and the sergeant then agreed to go with the policemen. On the way to the station, however, he disarmed one of his escort and used the sabre-bayonet to cut the other over the head.

—There has been an alarming increase in fatal cases of *beriberi* recently, both in the city and on naval vessels.

—It is rumored that Sr. Quintino Bocayna has exceeded his instructions and will not meet a cardinal reception on his return.

—The sanitary delegates dismissed by Sr. Aristides Lobo, late minister of the interior, will be all reinstated in their old positions.

—A proposal to build a new market on the land just filled in between Palace Square and the War Arsenal has been sent to the municipal commission for a decision.

—The remission of surgeons sent to examine whether influenza had attacked the crew of the *Parahyba* are said to have been most unfavorably impressed with the sanitary condition of the cruiser.

—On the 8th inst., the minister of war ordered the release of Lt. Col. Costa Guimarães, who was commander of the 2nd artillery when it mutinied last December and who, has since been under arrest.

—On the 13th the police arrested a man here for stealing a quantity of jewelry and other things from a woman residing in the Rua da Canoa. He confessed the crime and said he had given the stolen property to an actress.

—William esteemed colleague of the *Cidade do Rio* explains to his managers the meaning of the expression in "third 2." We have heard of "plagues," "squatters," "righteous," "sixteenth," and so forth, but never of "thirds."

—The minister of finance seems to have had an interview with the photographer of S. Paulo on the 13th and took the trouble to inform the instrument what he thinks of human progress, and the progress of S. Paulo. It reads like one of his telegrams to Latin Corlio.

—The minister of agriculture has asked the department of the interior, if he can have the old city police for the headquarters of the department of telegraphs. This would be an excellent change, in the present situation of the central telegraph station is exceedingly inconvenient.

—The head of the municipality is going to re-evaluate his prices and means to have service, or times, out of them. Heretofore the price has been always entirely composed of government employees who share their salary while serving as prices, and they do not object to this kind of a holiday.

—There can be no doubt of it. We are now in a fair way to realize a genuine Latin republic—one that interferes with you at every step and makes despotism out of petty autocracy. The new municipal by-laws, which go into force on March 1st, will show how much liberty we are to enjoy under the republic.

—During the year ending December 31st, 1889, the agent and collectors of the American Bible Society in Brazil received 31,152 copies, visiting 30 towns and villages, besides numerous country settlements. They sold during the year 1,289 copies of the sacred scriptures, and over to the year 1,888, making a total distribution of 7,977 copies.

—Art. 261 of the new municipal regulations reads: "The public diversion of the Carnival will be held hereafter on the last Sunday of the month of June and on the two following days." This gives a hard blow to Church intolerance. Now let the municipality decree that Christmas Day shall be celebrated in May, and Easter Sunday in August, and we will all be happy.

—The *Diário do Commercio* does not like the idea of garbishing Petropolis. Our colleague thinks the primitive, patriarchal habits of the town will be disturbed by the military, and if the Rio press accounts of nearly daily disturbances are correct, this is much to be apprehended. Petropolis has so far had nothing worse than a few "chicken thieves," and the town was always innocuous, itself, a battalion of regulars may not increase the "anarchy," but a part of the quietness will disappear.

—A meeting of merchants, manufacturers and others interested in trade with Brazil was held at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 21st ult., and protest against and to consider the best means of procuring the withdrawal of the arbitrary concession by the provincial government of Pará, etc.

A memorial to the Foreign Secretary, signed by some 50 to 60 firms, was approved, in which it was requested that the British minister in Brazil be requested to take proper steps to secure the withdrawal of the 20 *re* rubber tax.

—On the 10th one of the many rumors current here was confirmed by the resignation of the minister of the interior, Sr. Aristides da Silveira Lobo. His recent appointments of sanitary inspectors, etc., sent some old office-holders to the wall, and these carried their complaints to the chief of the provisional government, who asked his secretary to reconsider his action, but the latter persisted in respect. Sr. Cesarino Alvim, governor of Minas Geraes, was then invited to accept the place, which he did on the following day.

—Our American exchanges of Jan. 5th contain the following Associated Press dispatch which will be of rare interest to many of our readers:

New York, Jan. 4.—On the steamer *Albion*, which arrived to-day from Brazil, was Walter Wright, one of the Brazilian republican leaders. He is stopping at the Gilsey House. Mr. Wright is a tall, handsome man of thirty-five. He was born in England, but has lived most of his life in Santos. He said this evening that everything was going on as usual in Brazil. The natives had sworn allegiance to the republican government. He had no doubt but that the present government would resume the old rates. Mr. Wright said he had merely come to New York on a pleasure trip to visit after the excitement attendant on the revolution. After a tour through the country he will return to Brazil.

"I never could have left Brazil," he said, "had not everything been peaceful and in a settled condition."



do	Amer lug	Frances	2,000
do		Adda J. Bonner	6,000
New Orleans	Br str	Nasmyth	19,000
Hamburg	Ger str	Olinda	7,000
do		Valparaiso	6,000
do		Hamburg	2,000
Trieste	Br str	James Watt	11,000

ARA'.

**PARA'.**  
Meatzs, Singlehurst, Brookhouse & Co, write under date  
of January 29th.

**REMARKS.**—During the greater part of this month the  
demand was not increasing in, though, however, as arrivals con-  
tinued on a moderate scale sterling values remained fairly  
steady, though an undercurrent towards a decline was not  
noticeable, indeed it was the prospect of the heavy  
cattle carrying over at this time of the year, but also in harmony  
with the weakness of the New York and Liverpool markets.  
When the arrivals commenced to increase the value might be  
expected to fall, but the exchange has done much to  
level off currency fluctuations. Live transactions have been  
in place at 28/00 per kilo for fat island ribbed, and 27/00  
for Semamax, with too is lower for number ribbed, and  
fewer very firm and generally holding for higher prices.  
The arrivals during the month are estimated at about a 300 tons  
against 2,900 tone last January, the difference going  
in favour of a smaller number of cattle than the last  
year.

Arrivals on December 1st	1,600
Exported to date	2,300
	400

Less shipments to Europe:			
	per <i>Sabaiguese</i> . . .	tons	559
	<i>Laufvau</i> . . .	"	205
do	United States:		
	per <i>Ambrose</i> . . .	"	296
	<i>Trouant</i> . . . . .	"	374
	<i>Advance</i> . . . . .	"	65
	<i>Portuense</i> . . . .	"	304
		"	180

## ARTICLES OF FOREIGN PRESS

50c, this day

1st hands	.....	.....	150
2nd do	.....	.....	1,152 1,008 1,500

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 10

HELENE 720 PERMANENT—Ames by *France*; 644 ton  
HILLHOLM 700 PERMANENT—Old Man by *Wabou*

values have  
a market clos

**THOMAS**—Amer. ship *Oakleaf Green*, 575 tons. Bonnet  
8 d. sundries to Okell, Monrovia. Wil-  
**FEB. 15.**

**BIRSEWICK**—Bk. *Lk. Maritime*; 550 tons. Muz; 54 ds. pu-  
to under.

**CALHOUN**—Amer. ship *William H. Starbuck*; 1,772 tons.  
Reynolds; 5 d. port to Wilson Sons & Co.

**PENINSULA**—Port. ltk. *New Silencio*; 365 tons. Ferri-  
8 d. sundries to African de Quieroz & Capalovich.

**FEB. 16.**

**LAMPSON**—Swed. bk. *Meredith*; 450 tons. Ekblund; 9 d.  
hy to Luiz Camargo.

Europe, etc. do  
nces for the United St

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FERRIER 13

CATSWINE—Amet lug *Mary Jones*; 427 tons. Cebu, ballast.

FEB 13

PERS. COA.—Nor bk. *Golden Horn*; 1,480 tons. Johannesb. ballast.

MAGRO 13—Nor hg. *Islands*; 200 tons. Nygaard, do.

VICTORIA 13—Br hg. *Rosalie Smith*; 503 tons. Penfold, do.

FEB. 13.

FAMMOTH 13—Nor hg. *Ugla*; 140 tons. Levesent, do.

ST THOMAS—Amet bk. *Mary Harbord* &c; 744 tons. Lunde

our last 1,300 tons have

BARRADUS—Birk *Taraxacum*; 1,336 tons; Thompson; do  
 —Birk *N. theobromia*; 2,791 tons; Robison; do  
 FEB 14  
 RANGLING—Bk ship *Great Victoria*; 2,242 tons; Cam-  
 hallast.  
 FEB. 16  
 NEW YORK—Port bk *Agave*; 635 tons. Soares. hallast.  
 PENNSACOLA—Greek bk *Bethlem*; 230 tons; Kovatz; do.  
 KINGS TON—Frk *La Victoria*; 569 tons; Herbet; do.  
 BARRADUS—Birk *Chamae*; 1,072 tons. Knollton; do.  
 ARAUJO—Port bk *Alber*; 395 tons; Gonçalves. smashes  
 FEB 16

LAFROS F. C.—Norik *Zarifak*: 104 tons. Cleo.  
FARMER H. C.—Blk *Annie Lloyd*: 149 tons. Robt.  
7000 S. S.—  
MORAN Rk *Norah*: 1,141 tons. Locke, ballast.  
PERSHIAN—Ames *Ellen H Hopkins*: 931 tons.  
Blind, do.  
Rt. GRANITE DO SIL—Fr *log Josephine*: 213 tons. Guib.  
sundries

CLEARER AND READY FOR SEA

PASADOLPA 616 PERSANACRE—Port *bk Andacht*: sundries

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charter reported is Sued *bk Casin*, Pavaas

Glenamain	Cardiff	19 Dec
Glenamain	Cardiff	19 Dec
Glenamain	Cardiff	19 Dec

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NARR	WHERE FROM	COSTS
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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

...alling at intermediate ports.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 17th, 1890.

bk Belammina ..	480	18	Hampshire	Montenap, N.
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bk Exite . . . . .	924	Der	14	Blindswick	W. G. G. G. G.
sp Huspudar . . . . .	925		26	London . . . . .	In distress

February 15th, 1890.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	400,000.00	..	Agr. Col. uz. de Viçosa	....	2000	195000	
..	800,000.00	..	Ag. S. Sebastião	....	200	200 000	
..	7,000,000.00	..	Ar. e Viç. Química	....	200	205 000	
7,000,000.00	785,000.00	1,525,000.00	Ar. e Viç. Química	10,000—Jan. 90	200	210 000	4500
1,000,000.00	..	1,000,000.00	Com. e Viç. Lavoura	1 500—Jan. 90	40	140 000	
..	..	..	Com. e Viç. Indústria	..	2 40	200 000	
1,000,000.00	100,000.00	..	Condição	..	200	..	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	D. ex. D. Pedro II	3 500—Jan. 90	200	170 000	
..	..	..	do subsidiária	..	70	..	
..	2,200,000.00	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo	4 500—Jan. 90	2000	..	
200,000.00	2,400,000.00	..	do 2 series	..	10	..	
..	..	..	Fabrica de Obras Públicas	10 000—Jan. 90	10	1100 000	
10,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	..	Fabrica de Biscoitos	..	160	..	
1,000,000.00	..	..	Ind. L. e Viç. de Alcanthol	8 000—Jan. 90	100	100 000	
..	1,000,000.00	..	Industrial Alum. (Kiosques)	..	50	60 000	
2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	Lavoura, Ind. e Lolon	..	200	..	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	Nacional de Oleos	..	210	..	
..	..	..	Nova Indústria	..	200	..	
400,000.00	..	..	do 2 series	..	40	..	
..	40,000.00	..	Parahyba e Sergipe (C. F.)	..	80	85 000	
1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	Pastorel, Agr. e Indústria	1 000—Jan. 90	100	..	
7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	235,000.00	Petrolium Minera	6 000—Jan. 90	120	95 000	
1,000,000.00	600,000.00	..	Phosphato de Cal	..	190	60 000	
500,000.00	..	..	Progresso Maritimo	12 000—Jan. 90	200	350 000	
3 000,000.00	1,000,000.00	..	do 2 series	3 000—Jan. 90	60	..	
..	600,000.00	..	Saneamento do Rio	..	40	..	
..	400,000.00	..	Ser. J. J. Min. e Ind.	..	100	110 000	
1,200,000.00	1,000,000.00	40,000.00	Ser. J. J. Min. e Ind.	7 000—Jan. 90	100	120 000	
2,300,000.00	1,200,000.00	..	S. Jeronymo mines	..	5	10 000	68000
..	130,000.00	..	do 2 series	..	5	10 000	
100,000.00	300,000.00	..	União	..	..	..	

## Shipping.

## THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THEUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1868Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

## Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
Feb. 18	Don...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 25	Tamara...	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate  
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate  
Tuesday.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1,  
Sobrado  
G. C. Anderson,  
SuperintendentUNITED STATES AND BRAZIL  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

## SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths .. 15 Mar  
FINANCE " Baker..... 5 Apr

The fine packet

## ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 19th February at 10 a.m. for

## NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND  
ST. THOMAS

## Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
" & back..	\$275	— ..

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited, Agents

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Plato..... Feb. 18th  
Hipparchus..... 18th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maskelyne..... Feb. 29th

For other Ports:

Neamth New Orleans..... Feb. 16th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly  
Chatham.....  
Canning.....  
or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1ª de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.,  
83 Rua 1ª de Março.NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... February 28th  
Ruapeha..... April 11thThese steamers are first-class in every respect and are  
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-  
commodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic..... March 14th  
Ionic..... 27thSteamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at Teneriffe  
and Plymouth.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio,

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons &amp; Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated SINGER Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES

Niteroi: 36, Rua da Imperatriz	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre: 309, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mepulzo	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucumán, Asunción, Valparaiso, Santiago,  
Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,  
USE

## PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

[Liquor]

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such  
form as to be readily assimilated by the system.As Food for an Exhausted Brain. In Liver and Kidney Troubles. In Sensitiveness and Sick Headache.  
In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. In Inactivity, Despondency, and Cases of  
Impaired Nerve Function

## HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally  
recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize  
with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS &amp; Co.

LEA & PERRINS'  
SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea &amp; Perrins

Ask for LEA &amp; PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; or Messrs. A. B. & C. & Co., London, &c., &c.; and by  
Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Britannia..... February 21st  
Potosi..... March 7th  
Orelia..... 21stThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREITEN.

Capital. . . . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States  
" Brazil  
" River Plate  
" China, Japan  
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all parts of the different lines  
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	200 Marks.	100 Marks.
" New York and Bremen .....	150 "	75 Marks.
" London .....	100 "	50 Marks.

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ &amp; Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfama, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

## TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of  
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamboa No. 10 &amp; 12.

Telephone Call, No. 39.

## THE CELEBRATED

PETROPOLIS BEER.

[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is  
equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known  
Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for

Twenty-one years

and its special brands of

SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,

CERVEJA ESPECIAL,

DOPPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA

are the fruit of long experience in the manufacture of a beer  
adapted to this climate.

Orders received at Petropolis, or at No. 64, Rua Sete de

Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

F. G. Lindscheid.

## SITUATION WANTED.

North German furnishing government requires good engage-  
ment diploma by Prussian Government; perfect linguist—  
French, German, English, Italian; good music. Excellent  
references. Address "Speranza," office of this paper.

## Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce  
the completion of this guide for the  
city of Rio de Janeiro for English-  
speaking travellers, which com-  
prises descriptions of the bay and  
city, a historical sketch of the city,  
brief descriptions of the more im-  
portant public edifices, squares  
and gardens, and a guide for some  
of the excursions in and about the  
city which travellers generally  
have time to make. It contains  
228 pages, map and frontispiece.  
A part of the edition will be bound  
with photographs.

Price 2\$500; 10, with photographs \$5.000.

For sale at this office.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Earache, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a  
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

## THE RIO NEWS.

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title  
and management on the 1st of April, 1890, succeeding the  
Brazil and America Mail. Although the style, title  
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-  
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued  
unbroken. At the beginning of 1891 the style of the  
publication was still further changed by an increase from  
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the  
page. This change not only largely increased the size of  
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for  
reference and use.With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1891)  
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention  
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their  
policy and management have thus far been received, and in  
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from  
them will be made. The News will seek to keep its  
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial  
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy  
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all  
enterprises and movements. In its discussions it will treat  
every question fairly, and for the reasons expressed the  
editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In  
its new columns it will seek to keep its readers fully in-  
formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.In addition to a large circulation in the United States  
and Europe, where its commercial reports are much ap-  
preciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout  
Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising  
medium. The rates charged are 1\$ per inch per quarter,  
with a reduction of 20% for advertising space and time.

## TERMS

One year's subscription..... 20\$500  
English and American subscriptions..... 12\$ or 10\$

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

TYP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.